

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 7538

日一念月二年巳辛未光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1882.

四月

號九日二

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

February 7, ESMERALDA, British steamer, 355, R. Talbot, Amoy 6th February, Tea—RUSSELL & Co.

February 8, AMOY, British steamer, 314, C. Hermann, Shanghai 5th February, General—SIEMSEN & Co.

February 8, MINDANAO, Spanish steamer, 650, M. Tremoya, Manila 4th February, General—DUNN, MELBY & Co.

February 8, MELITA, Chinese str., 472, Null, Canton 7th February, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

February 8, WIVEEN, British turret ship, from a cruise.

February 8, PING-LOONG, British steamer, 574, McCusker, Hoihoo 6th Feb., General—RUSSELL & Co.

### CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBORMASTER'S OFFICE:

February 8, ESMERALDA, British str., for Manila.

February 8, Nestor, German ship, for Rangoon.

February 8, Pheasant, British str., for Swatow.

February 8, China, German str., for Swatow.

February 8, Carl Gerhard, German bark, for Bangkok.

February 8, Dorothea, German bark, for Elephant Point.

February 8, Schwan, German brig, for Tientsin.

February 8, Gledyng, British str., for Manchuria.

### DEPARTURES.

February 8, HAINAN, British steamer, for Hoihoo.

February 8, MORNING STAR, Siamese bark, Bangkok.

February 8, WIVEEN, British turret ship, for a cruise.

February 8, FUNG-SHUN, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

February 8, AMOY, British str., for Canton.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED:

For Esmerala, str., from Amoy.—240 Chinese.

For Amoy, str., from Shanghai—Messrs. W. T. Miller and Henry Lund, and 43 Chinese.

DEPARTED:

For Sumatra, str., for Nagasaki—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hall and family.

For Esmerala, str., for Manila.—18 Europeans and 105 Chinese.

For Pheasant, str., for Swatow.—8 Europeans and 136 Chinese.

For China, str., for Bangkok.—150 Chinese.

For Carl Gerhard, bark, for Elephant Point.—1 European.

For Gledyng, str., for Mantung.—25 Chinese.

### REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer *Misericordia* reports left Manila on 4th February, and had strong N.E. winds.

The British steamer *Emersonia* reports left Amoy on 6th February, and had light variable winds and the weather.

The British steamer *Amoy* reports left Shanghai on 5th February, and had moderate N.E. breeze and the weather throughout.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

January—ARRIVALS:

23, Nowang, British str., from Swatow.

23, Poing, British str., from Hankow.

23, Oakland, British str., from Nagasaki.

23, Pooh, French str., from Hongkong.

23, Hoo-see, Chinese str., from Foochow.

23, Pooh, French str., from Swatow.

23, Kanchanaburi, British str., from Hongkong.

23, Chinkiang, British str., from Hongkong.

23, Kiang-yang, Chinese str., from Hankow.

23, Graigah, British str., from Nagasaki.

23, Hidemichi Maru, Jap. str., from Kionto.

23, Fu Wu, British str., from Hankow.

23, Europe, British str., from Taiwan.

23, Poing, British str., from Hongkong.

23, Nowang, British str., from Japan.

23, Sun, British str., from Hankow.

23, Wah, British str., from Hankow.

23, Harrowick, British str., from Japan.

23, Yoritomo Maru, Jap. str., from Kionto.

23, Deawon, British str., from Liverpool.

23, Glaucy, British str., from London.

23, Tokio Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.

23, Hong-shing, Chinese str., from Chefoo.

23, Pooh, French str., from Hongkong.

23, The British, str., from Bangkok.

23, Asociacion, British str., from Nagasaki.

23, Satsuma, British bark, from Kuching.

23, Store Nordiske, Danish str., from a cruise.

23, Charley, British bark, from Kuching.

23, Siegfried, British bark, from Kuching.

23, Kiang-tee, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

23, British, British str., from Foochow.

23, Yang-wei, British str., from Foochow.

23, Yang-ting, Chinese str., from Foochow.

23, Clinton, British str., from Nagasaki.

23, Chintang, Chinese str., from Hongkong.

23, Tuan, British str., from Ningpo.

23, Pochi, British str., from Foochow.

23, Pooh, French str., from Foochow.

23, Pooh, French str., from Amoy.

23, Asociacion, French str., for Hongkong.

23, Hirokawa, Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

23, Fochow, British str., for Chinkiang.

23, Hidemichi Maru, Jap. str., for Kuching.

23, Swift, H.M. gunboat, for Ningpo.

23, Yangtze, British str., for Hongkong.

23, Pooh, French str., from Foochow.

23, Pooh, French str., from Nagasaki.

23, Kanchanaburi, British str., for Chinkiang.

23, Pooh, French str., for Hongkong.

23, Hoi-ting, British str., for Foochow.

23, Hoi-ting, British str., for Kuching.

23, Hoi-ting, British str., for Foochow.

23, Hoi-ting, British str., for Amoy.

23, Malvin, British bark, for Hongkong.

23, Isabel, Spanish bark, for Liverpool.

23, Espina, Spanish str., for Singapore.

23, Esmerala, British str., for Hongkong.

23, Diamante, British str., for Hongkong.

23, Ajuda, Dutch ship, for Shanghai.

23, Iquique, Italian bark, for Chanci.

23, Manilla, British str., for Kuching.

23, Manilla, British str., for Nagasaki.

23, Pooh, French str., for Foochow.

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WILL BE READY TO-MORROW.  
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY  
FOR  
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES,  
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,  
&c.  
FOR THIS YEAR 1882.  
THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

THE CHRONICLE has been considerably extended, and contains, among other additions, the new AMERICAN, RUSSIAN and GERMAN TREATIES with CHINA, the SPANISH TREATY with ANHUAU, and the 1881 ORDER in COUNCIL for the SUPREME COURT of CHINA and JAPAN.

THE DIRECTORY proper has had the parts of MALACCA, PENANG, CHUNGKING, and VLADIVOSTOK added.

THE MAPS and PLANS have been increased by the addition of Plans of YOKOHAMA and SINGAPORE.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST of Foreign RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of 1,100 names, and gives references to over 2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

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Exchange.  
NEW YORK . . . . . Messrs. S. M. Polding & Co.  
Daily Press Office, Feb. 2, 1882.

JOHN BRINSFORD & SONS recently patented SOSTENENCE PLIADS with the new frame, made expressly for China, have gained the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS (including the LONDON and HANOVER MEDALS) and the BRITISH and AMERICAN PATENT OFFICES. Every plaid is guaranteed for two years. Illustrated lists free. 12, 20, Wigmore Street, and the Brinsford Works, Grafton Road, Kentish Town, N.W. London.

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DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
PFRUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SURDYMEN,

And  
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFRIGERATED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1882.

The opinion long entertained that the Hongkong Legislative Council as a representative body is a complete farce, has deepened into conviction during the present Administration, and, if any lingering doubts existed on the subject, the action of the Governor at Tuesday's meeting with reference to the notice of motion by the Hon. F. B. Johnson would have assuredly dispelled them. By his refusal to allow the motion of the hon. member to be placed on the order book His Excellency practically puts an end to all freedom of debate, and reveals himself the antecedent of the Council without whose consent no resolution can be brought forward, no discussion initiated, and whose simple ipsi factum is sufficient to strangle any unwelcome measure brought before it. In effect the course pursued by His Excellency on Tuesday may be construed to mean, that any motion which is personally objectionable to the Governor or that he chooses to condemn as irregular may be rejected. As if to emphasize his action in declining to allow the motion to be made, His Excellency also refused to pledge himself to receive the protest, which Mr. Johnson declared it to be his intention to make, his remarks in reply to that gentleman leading to the inference that he was unwilling to record the protest, the Governor's promise to give it his favourable concurrence notwithstanding.

The following note, written by the Hon. F. B. Johnson, and addressed to the Chinese Minister, is the more surprising as it is the only wholly logical and also smacked strongly of audacity. The imperious exercise of the power to which the Governor lays claim roused even the senior unofficial member to remonstrance. "I hope" said the Hon. F. B. Johnson, "this refusal may not be going back

"to old times. I should regret exceedingly anything of the kind. I have seen something of this kind, even in my history. I have never known a protest refused or obstructed to be by the President of Council." The arbitrary use of his alleged powers by Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY is the more surprising since a more manly, dignified, and regular course was open to him in the acceptance of the motion, which, under the circumstances, need not have entailed the production of the documents required. His Excellency, however, evidently went to the Council prepared to put down any attempt to allow the remote reference to the subject of Mr. Johnson's motion. With this intent he armed himself with precedents, and at the outset betrayed marked asperity towards the hon. member and remonstrant of the course he proposed to adopt. For the time His Excellency, it must be confessed, is master of the situation; but we cannot suffer the occasion to pass without entering an emphatic protest against the GOVERNOR of this colony thus riding roughshod over the unofficial members of his Council. Powerless as the unofficial members are at all times to do more than suggest legislation, unable by the number of their votes to make the influence of the community felt, Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY now strikes a blow at all freedom of discussion, and reduces the Legislative Council to a machine for registering his acts and voting supplies. Fortunately for Hongkong, the end of the present régime—one happily unparalleled in the history of the colony—is near at hand, when the troubles, disputes, and contentions which have for the greater part of the last five years kept the community in a ferment will be a disagreeable reminiscence of the past. At the same time we hope that Hongkong will always possess, among the unofficial members of her Council, men, like Mr. JOHNSON, who have the courage of their convictions and who, undeterred by the hopelessness of the contest, may yet oppose any attempt by any Head of the Executive to gag the freedom of debate in that assembly.

We note by the Calcutta papers that a scheme is afoot to supply Brazil with labour from India. The Englishman warmly advocates the scheme, believing that the great South American Empire affords a good field for the employment of some of the surplus millions of the Indian population, and that the guarantees for the good treatment of the immigrants are satisfactory. It is evident from this that the Brazilian Government are not disposed to rely too implicitly upon the Chinese Government. Nor are they to be blamed for endeavouring to make certain of a supply of labour from some quarter. The Chinese Government have concluded a treaty with Brazil whereby emigration from China to that country is formally sanctioned, but it is by no means certain that the emigration will be allowed. It can easily be prevented by obstructions being placed in the way of the port of departure, or by pretending

to be not satisfied that the emigration is voluntary. Warned by the experience of other nations, the Brazilian Government have determined, in order not to lose time, to try and secure two distinct streams of immigrants from Asia, and as Brazil is large enough to absorb that emigration, we should be glad to see both plans prosper.

The Chinese are the rulers of the actual provincial inhabitants of the earth," etc., "Ge in History," I, 224, seq. Elizurhu's "Report of the British Association," 1847, p. 190, according to Donaldson, "New Crayons," p. 85. Bunsen asserted the Chinese language to be a monument of anti-divine speech. Need it be said that we have yet so little actual knowledge of early Chinese as to be even capable of reading it? The note used to have appeared on this page, but has been omitted by the writer.

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The sale of the house in Stanley-street by Mr. J. M. Armstrong yesterday realized \$3,750, being considerably in excess of what was anticipated. It is in some degree an assurance that the value of property in this colony has not decreased very much.

It seems, says the Mercury, that opening of steam communication between Shanghai and Soochow was too daring an innovation. The pioneer boat, *Wen-foo*, left for Soochow on the 16th ult., but she has never come back. We believe she is detained there, and that the Soochow mandarins are afraid to allow the *Wen-foo* to compete with the antediluvian boats on the *Yangtze*, until they obtain the sanction of the new Vice-roy of Nanking.

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The arbitrary use of his alleged powers by Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY is the more surprising since a more manly, dignified, and regular course was open to him in the acceptance of the motion, which, under the circumstances, need not have entailed the production of the documents required. His Excellency, however, evidently went to the Council prepared to put down any attempt to allow the remote reference to the subject of Mr. Johnson's motion. With this intent he armed himself with precedents, and at the outset betrayed marked asperity towards the hon. member and remonstrant of the course he proposed to adopt. For the time His Excellency, it must be confessed, is master of the situation; but we cannot suffer the occasion to pass without entering an emphatic protest against the GOVERNOR of this colony thus riding roughshod over the unofficial members of his Council. Powerless as the unofficial members are at all times to do more than suggest legislation, unable by the number of their votes to make the influence of the community felt, Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY now strikes a blow at all freedom of discussion, and reduces the Legislative Council to a machine for registering his acts and voting supplies. Fortunately for Hongkong, the end of the present régime—one happily unparalleled in the history of the colony—is near at hand, when the troubles, disputes, and contentions which have for the greater part of the last five years kept the community in a ferment will be a disagreeable reminiscence of the past. At the same time we hope that Hongkong will always possess, among the unofficial members of her Council, men, like Mr. JOHNSON, who have the courage of their convictions and who, undeterred by the hopelessness of the contest, may yet oppose any attempt by any Head of the Executive to gag the freedom of debate in that assembly.

We note by the Calcutta papers that a scheme is afoot to supply Brazil with labour from India. The Englishman warmly advocates the scheme, believing that the great South American Empire affords a good field for the employment of some of the surplus millions of the Indian population, and that

only originated in a freak of rage. As Mr. Hart once safely remarked, when discussing this very subject, "Poking is the place for such an experiment." And he is right. The telegraph will as certainly one day invade the capital of the Tsing dynasty as it has established itself in that of the descendant of Minamoto Tento, but telegraph poles and insulators have no more than the Chinese, being as yet, other than that for which they are intended, if brought within sight of the Marco Bridge and the Chung King.

## A FEAT OF HORSEMANSHIP.

Since Marco, says a contemporary, most uneventfully related, first and second best, of the martial, fine and surpassing feats of horsemanship, have been recorded in the pages of history or romance as that to which publicity has been recently given by the majority of our Hungarian contemporaries. Perhaps horsemanship is scarcely the correct term to apply to this extraordinary performance, chivalry would probably be the more appropriate word. The other day, while a noble steed of ten was being led through the streets of a Japanese town, a subscription package was sent to Kuri, Poria, a discharged Hussar, managed to bring the terrible animal to a standstill in some close cover through which it was forcing its way, and, by an almost superhuman effort of strength and agility, to vault upon its back. After several desperate but unsuccessful attempts to dislodge its rider from his seat, the stag stammered and tried to bolt, but the steed, having been so well accustomed to the charge, held him, and, when it had literally ridged to death, and resolutely claimed as the just reward of an achievement unprecedented in the annals of the chase.

The use of needlessly strong language has been seldom resorted to in a more telling manner than in the following letter, which was penned in perfectly good faith by the manager of a great railway company in Mikros and addressed to a European subordinate. "Dear Sir, — It is with extreme regret that I have to bring to your notice that I observed very unprofessional conduct on your part in that you have, in your letter to Mr. Lethbridge, the above, had recourse to you, used to the driver, and others, — This is a manifestly unwarrentable assumption of my duties and functions, and I may say rights and privileges. Should you wish to abuse any of my employees, I think it will be best in future to do so in regard to me, and I beg to point out what I consider this to be. You will please submit to me in writing the from of such you wish to use, when it is necessary, as I shall refer the same to the directors, and in the course of a few weeks their decision will be known. Perhaps, to save time, it might be well for you to submit a list of expositives generally in use by you, and I can then, if need be, refer those to which I object to the directors for their decision. But, pending that, you will please understand that all cursing and swearing of drivers engaged on the train, and any other conduct which you may consider unbecoming to be done in writing and through me. By adopting this course you will perceive how much responsibility you will save yourself, and how very much the business of the company will be expedited and its interests promoted."

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 8th February.  
CHINA.  
Sales of Patas at \$605 to \$607, and with the arrival of ships at 3612. Of Banan sales at \$607. Of Old Malwa sales at \$705, with allowance to fifty-two taels.

## EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank Bills, on demand—3681.  
Bank Bills, at 90 days' sight—3681.  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—3691.  
Credits, at 4 months' sight—3691.  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight—3691.

## SHARES.

Stocks are slightly weaker with sellers at 53 per cent. premium. A few China fires have been done at \$225 per share. Other stocks remain unchanged.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—119 per cent. premium. Shanghai Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share.

## NORTH CHINA INSURANCE.

Bank Bills, on demand—468.  
Bank Bills, at 90 days' sight—378.  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—391.  
Credits, at 4 months' sight—391.

## ON PARIS.

Bank Bills, on demand—468.  
Bank Bills, at 90 days' sight—378.  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—391.  
Credits, at 4 months' sight—391.

## ON CALCUTTA.

Bank Bills, on demand—320.  
Bank Bills, at 3 days' sight—220.

## ON SHANGHAI.

Bank Bills, on demand—701.  
Private, 30 days' sight—731.

## ON HONGKONG.

Bank Bills, on demand—468.  
Bank Bills, at 90 days' sight—378.  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—391.  
Credits, at 4 months' sight—391.

## ON CHINA.

Bank Bills, on demand—468.  
Bank Bills, at 90 days' sight—378.  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight—391.  
Credits, at 4 months' sight—391.

## ON TAIWAN.

Bank Bills, on demand—468.  
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## INSURANCES.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—\$2,000,000.—PAID UP—\$200,000.

PAID UP RESERVE FUND—\$20,000.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [182]

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE created at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [192]

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES at Current Rates.

JOHN MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1879. [192]

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, \$1,000,000 Sterling, OF WHICH IS PAID UP—\$100,000 Sterling.

RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF \$120,000 Sterling.

ANNUAL INCOME—\$250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES at Current Rates.

HOLDING, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1862. [141]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1881. [20]

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on First-class GODOWNS at 4 per cent. premium per ANNUUM.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1881. [3]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

THE BOARD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [145]

THE ANGLO-CHINESE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Full Paid-up)—\$1s. 420,000.00.

PERMANENT RESERVE—\$1s. 200,000.00.

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND—\$1s. 238,036.17.

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 2nd—\$1s. 938,336.17.

APRIL, 1881.

DIRECTORS.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq., P. D. HITCH, Esq.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

83 and 63, Cornhill, E.C.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

ADOLPHUS KARBERG, Esq., Agent.

3, Bouverie Place, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Commission to charge of 12 1/2% for Interests.

Underwriters' Capital, all the Profits of the Underwriting Business are annually distributed among all Contributors of Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1880. [140]

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1881. [186]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1881. [186]

THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [149]

THE PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF STETTIN.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1881. [186]

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1881. [186]

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

&lt;p

## EXTRACTS.

## CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

THE MARQUIS OF BATH AT LONGLEAT.  
The old Saxon word "Leat," signifying a water-course or flume conducting water to a mill-wheel or reservoir, was undoubtedly the origin of the name of the splendid estate, visited this week by the Prince of Wales, and known far and wide as one of the finest specimens in existence of the type of English manorial country residence. Upon the spot where Lord Bath's house now stands there was once a priory of the Black Canons of St. Augustine, founded about 1270 by Sir John Veron, then lord of the manor of Horningham. It was dedicated to St. Radegund, a canonized French queen. Sir Walter Hungerford endowed an altar in the little church; and this document is also preserved in the library of Longleat. The priory existed there for about 250 years, and finally dissolved in June 1539, in consequence of the revenues having become almost all. The decree of dissolution transformed what remained of the assets to the Abbey of Charterhouse, Hertford, about twelve miles distant on the road to Bath. During the brief period it remained as an appanage of Hertford, it was called the "Cell of the Priory of Longleat." In 1539 the Hertford Abbey organisation was itself dissolved, and the Longleat portion of its property sold by the Crown to Sir John Horsey, who, in the succeeding year, 1540, disposed of it to Sir John Thynne. A few years ago, during the progress of some internal alterations of the present manor-house, a portion of the old priory wall was found built in with the existing foundations; and at the same time, several roughly-wrought coffins containing skeletons were exhumed near the foot of the grand staircase. The remains were reburied in Horningham churchyard. Sir John Thynne, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Bath, belonged to a Shropshire family; and, so far as is known, possessed no property in Wiltshire anterior to the purchase of the Longleat portion of the Hertford Abbey domains. The nucleus of the present vast estate, acquired in 1540 by Sir John Thynne, consisted of but little more than one hundred acres of land, upon which there was an old dwelling-house with the offices of the priory, a small orchard, and a kitchen-garden, the whole costing the sum of £31 sterling.

Four hours by railway from Paddington Station, with a change of carriages or transfer to another line at Swindon, bring the invited guest to Frome, where a quickly-stepping pair of horses is waiting to skin over the smooth winding road leading to Longleat. If the weather is fine, or passably so, the Marquis takes the reins, and, with the guest beside him, the time intervening between Frome and the Hall is quickly passed, as with low-murmuring rumble the wheels rapidly roll over the undulating country, with its constantly varying landscape of orchards, pasture-land, green hedges, rich green fields, scattered trees, and comfortable cottages. Long before reaching the Hall, a white gate is opened—with a creaking by a ruddy-faced little country girl, who runs out from a neat-keeper's lodge by the roadside. This is the boundary of the Longleat estate, on the Frome side; and for more than a mile the private carriage-way winds among noble trees and smooth grass lawns, carefully drained and tended, with a quarter-circle sweep between several gigantic oaks, the carriage steps before the broad steps of the hospitable mansion of Longleat. As this remarkable structure may fairly claim to be the first of its style of architecture to have been the first of its style of architecture built in England, it merits a careful examination. It possesses, moreover, the amount of unconscious profanity of which may well-meaning persons have been guilty when departing, as they thought harmlessly, from the golden rule to confine themselves to plain "yea" and "nay." The same correspondent traces the "nonsensical" word "Fiddle-de-dee" to the common exclamation among Florentines, "Fie de Dieu," the same as the French "Vie de Dieu," "Fiddle-dee" is, amongst ourselves, not so harmless an expression as "Dear me!" for it is very seldom used unless accompanied by a certain pertinacity of temper which not altogether an innocent frame of mind. "Of course it will be very hard for persons whose resources in the matter of expletives are already very small to have to put up with the loss of two more so long deemed irreproachable; and yet, when one considers the matter, it is impossible to pity them. If they did not know the harm of what they were doing, they ought to have suspected it. From what source did they suppose such an idiotic expression as "Dear me!" could have sprung? It is true that Bob Acres hit a weak point when he complained that the bad language generally in use was not sufficiently pertinent to the matter in hand; but no man ever set himself to construct absolute imanities. It should, therefore, have been evident that the exclamation was a corruption of something which had a meaning, and it should not have been used without due caution.

## A GOSSIP ABOUT GIFTS.

The American Bible Society once received a donation, a live bull, which the anonymous donor explained had been won in a bet that Black Jack Logan would be elected to Congress by fifty thousand majority. Of course, the comic contribution was converted into cash without delay. Now as readily turned to profitable account, was the trap-on-the-wickedness of gluttony, forwarded to a Kansas famine relief committee, by some ill-conditioned wretch who must have been brother to the benevolent creature who sent the suffocating from Wisconsin prairie fire, a photograph of himself. Not much more serviceable, although possibly the outcome of a sincere regard for the unfortunate, was the Detroit worthy's gift of cast-off clothing, which elated from one who benefited by it the following acknowledgment: "Sir, the community give me, amongst other things, what be called a pure of pants, and 'would make me pant sun to wear em. I found your name and where you lived in one of the pockets." "My wife laffed so when I showed 'em to her that I thought she would have a convulsion fit. She wants to no there lives and brether a man who has, legs no bigger than that." She said, if there was, he order be taken up for vagrancy, for having no visible means of support. I couldn't get them on my eldest boy, as I used 'em for gunnaces. If you've another para to spare, my wife would like 'em to hang up by the side of the fireplace to keep the tongs in his."

An editor, out-west, entered for his feminine readers to such good purpose that they presented him with a silver drinking-glass, a compliment a jealous rival declared was uttered away upon a gentleman who needed no cups, but could drink from the neck of a bottle, or the bung of a barrel, with equal enjoyment. At any rate, the cup-winner knew how to stick the fair givers, as a Texas journalist shocked the delicacy of his lady admirers. They made him the favoured possessor of a shirt bearing embroidered representations of Texan productions, and the illustrations of Texan history, done in red worsted. Never having been guilty of wearing a shirt of any sort, the humoured man imagined the ladies had given him a banner to carry at an approaching Temperance demonstration, and was very anxious to have it done up for vagrancy, the editor having to pay for it, the cup-winner was not likely to stick the fair givers, as a Texas journalist shocked the delicacy of his lady admirers. They

dom lie before the spectator. The sheltered valley, or basin, where the dwelling is situated, is bounded on all sides by hills covered with huge trees; while the smooth green turf of the immediate neighbourhood is dotted here and there by single oaks and elms of most gigantic growth, whose huge trunks, seven and eight feet in diameter, and wide-spreading symmetrical tops, told of untrammelled development during many long centuries of time. Slack cattle and snowy-wooled sheep, with several hundred deer, are grazing on the lawn; and an artificial lake of huge dimensions, with a waterfall and trout-ponds, contribute the necessary area to make a perfect landscape. In the rear of the noble mansion stand extensive and well-arranged stables; and on two sides extend an ornamental garden of most interests and exquisitely beautiful design, which gives evidence, in its carefully-trimmed shrubbery, and clearly-defined outlines of design, of most attentive and skilful care-taking. Half from the Hall are extensive flower-beds, with grape-vines covered with luscious fruit, and cherry, peach, and apple trees, trained along sunny walls; while every preparation is made for forcing early vegetables. Ten minutes' walk along the shore of the lake, by a thickly-shaded path, will bring the visitor to a well-appointed farmyard, where agricultural machinery, carts, stock, and other substantial appointments give evidence of careful and successful husbandry.

Life at Longleat is made very smooth, easy, and luxurious to the visitor. A perfectly-appointed and managed household; trained servants, who move about noiselessly, and anticipate every want of the guest; a most charming and unaffected hospitality, together with the peaceful beauty of the noble park and the rare contents of the splendid old house, all combine to class Longleat among the first of the great English seats. The Longleat portion of its property sold by the Crown to Sir John Horsey, who, in the succeeding year, 1540, disposed of it to Sir John Thynne. A few years ago, during the progress of some internal alterations of the present manor-house, a portion of the old priory wall was found built in with the existing foundations; and at the same time, several roughly-wrought coffins containing skeletons were exhumed near the foot of the grand staircase. The remains were reburied in Horningham churchyard. Sir John Thynne, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Bath, belonged to a Shropshire family; and, so far as is known, possessed no property in Wiltshire anterior to the purchase of the Longleat portion of the Hertford Abbey domains. The nucleus of the present vast estate, acquired in 1540 by Sir John Thynne, consisted of but little more than one hundred acres of land, upon which there was an old dwelling-house with the offices of the priory, a small orchard, and a kitchen-garden, the whole costing the sum of £31 sterling.

Thus fragrant, invigorating, &c. Look in at Rattled as you go: The Little Cecil, in a row, Are sleeping—pray don't scare 'em: But bid their ains restrain their sneers, Least their result from foots and jeans The downfall of 'Old Sam.' Downday by time, each maid escapèr The hasty taste of leading eyes; Touch each the art that wheels; And give her, ere she is a wife, A useful housewife stored for life With Gamma Girton's needles.

\* \* \* \* \* F. S. in Word.

## "DEAR ME!" AND "FIDDLEDEEDEE"

People who habitually and of set purpose refrain from the use of strong, especially of profane, language, are apt to imagine that there exist in the language some few ejaculations and expletives absolutely unobjectionable and such as any lady might employ with perfect confidence. Perhaps none of these is more firmly established in popular favour and good repute than the exclamation, "Dear me!" The true nature of the serpent that has crept unawares into use in quite serious families is at length revealed by a contributor to *Notes and Queries* who points out that it is neither more nor less than a corruption of the Italian "Dio mio!" It this be so, it becomes us to contemplate the amount of unconscious profanity of which may well-meaning persons have been guilty when departing, as they thought harmlessly, from the golden rule to confine themselves to plain "yea" and "nay." The same correspondent traces the "nonsensical" word "Fiddle-de-dee" to the common exclamation among Florentines, "Fie de Dieu," the same as the French "Vie de Dieu," "Fiddle-dee" is, amongst ourselves, not so harmless an expression as "Dear me!" for it is very seldom used unless accompanied by a certain pertinacity of temper which not altogether an innocent frame of mind. "Of course it will be very hard for persons whose resources in the matter of expletives are already very small to have to put up with the loss of two more so long deemed irreproachable; and yet, when one considers the matter, it is impossible to pity them. If they did not know the harm of what they were doing, they ought to have suspected it. From what source did they suppose such an idiotic expression as "Dear me!" could have sprung? It is true that Bob Acres hit a weak point when he complained that the bad language generally in use was not sufficiently pertinent to the matter in hand; but no man ever set himself to construct absolute imanities. It should, therefore, have been evident that the exclamation was a corruption of something which had a meaning, and it should not have been used without due caution.

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Ten minutes' walk along the shore of the lake, by a thickly-shaded path, will bring the visitor to a well-appointed farmyard, where agricultural machinery, carts, stock, and other substantial appointments give evidence of careful and successful husbandry.

Life at Longleat is made very smooth, easy, and luxurious to the visitor. A perfectly-appointed and managed household; trained servants, who move about noiselessly, and anticipate every want of the guest; a most charming and unaffected hospitality, together with the peaceful beauty of the noble park and the rare contents of the splendid old house, all combine to class Longleat among the first of the great English seats.

The Longleat portion of its property sold by the Crown to Sir John Horsey, who, in the succeeding year, 1540, disposed of it to Sir John Thynne. A few years ago, during the progress of some internal alterations of the present manor-house, a portion of the old priory wall was found built in with the existing foundations; and at the same time, several roughly-wrought coffins containing skeletons were exhumed near the foot of the grand staircase. The remains were reburied in Horningham churchyard. Sir John Thynne, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Bath, belonged to a Shropshire family; and, so far as is known, possessed no property in Wiltshire anterior to the purchase of the Longleat portion of the Hertford Abbey domains. The nucleus of the present vast estate, acquired in 1540 by Sir John Thynne, consisted of but little more than one hundred acres of land, upon which there was an old dwelling-house with the offices of the priory, a small orchard, and a kitchen-garden, the whole costing the sum of £31 sterling.

Thus fragrant, invigorating, &c. Look in at Rattled as you go: The Little Cecil, in a row, Are sleeping—pray don't scare 'em: But bid their ains restrain their sneers, Least their result from foots and jeans The downfall of 'Old Sam.'

Downday by time, each maid escapèr The hasty taste of leading eyes; Touch each the art that wheels; And give her, ere she is a wife, A useful housewife stored for life With Gamma Girton's needles.

\* \* \* \* \* F. S. in Word.

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by CHINIAN on the 8TH FEB. 1862.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece ... \$2.05 to 3.10

American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.05

American Drills, 12 lbs., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

American Drills, 10 lbs., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

American Drills, 8 lbs., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

American Drills, 6 lbs., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

American Drills, 4 lbs., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

American Drills, 3 lbs., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

American Drills, 2 lbs., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

American Drills, 1 lb., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

American Drills, 1/2 lb., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

American Drills, 1/4 lb., per piece ... \$3.00 to 3.15

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